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ABSTRACT

The five papers in this collection focus on bibliographic control: (1) "Developments and Progress in Bibliography" (B. C. Bloomfield, Chairman, Section on Bibliography); (2) "Developments and Progress in Cataloguing" (Tom Delsey, Chairman, Section on Cataloging); (3) "Developments and Progress in Classification and Indexing" (Robert P. Holley, Chairman, Section on Classification and Indexing); (4) "The Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC) Contribution to the Development of National Bibliographies" (Barbara Jover, United Kingdom); and (5) "Progress, Problems, and Prospects in Current National Bibliographies: Implementations of the ICBN (International Congress on National Bibliographies) Recommendations" (Barbara L. Bell, United States). (CGD)

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53rd IFLA COUNCIL
& GENERAL CONFERENCE
BRIGHTON, UNITED KINGDOM
16 – 21 AUGUST 1987

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DIVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

Session: 70 Monday 13.00 – 14.15

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Developments and progress in bibliography *(132-BIBCO-6-E)*	B C Bloomfield Chairman Section on Bibliography
Developments and progress in cataloguing *(133-BIBCO-7-E)*	Tom Delsey Chairman Section on Cataloguing
Developments and progress in classification and indexing *(134-BIBCO-8-E)*	Robert P Holley Chairman Section on Classification and Indexing

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IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE, BRIGHTON

Division: Bibliographic Control

Section:

1987

132-BIBCO-6-E

Developments and Progress in Bibliography

by

B C Bloomfield

Chairman
Section on Bibliography

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DEVELOPMENTS AND PROGRESS IN BIBLIOGRAPHY

B C Bloomfield Chairman, Section on Bibliography (UK)

To attempt to summarise developments and progress in bibliography throughout the world since the last Tokyo general conference would necessarily be incomplete and largely useless for participants in this general conference who will often be better informed than I. However it will perhaps be useful to present a more extended review from the particular view of the Section on Bibliography and its Standing Committee.

First, the work of the Section is dominated by IFLA's Medium Term Programme, 1986-1991 where it is stated that the Section's objectives are:-

1. improvement of national bibliographic control:
   - 1.1 improvement of national bibliography in developing countries (Africa, Asia and Oceania, Latin America and the Caribbean, etc).
   - 1.2 improvement of retrospective bibliographic control;
   - 1.3 improvement of the use of national bibliographic control as national input to international information systems, and vice versa;
   - 1.4 improvement of interrelations between national bibliography and subject bibliographies (including bibliographic control of journal articles);
2. improvement of bibliographic control of publications of intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations;
3. the study of the effectiveness of bibliographic services in relationship to users' needs;
4. the promotion of bibliographic knowledge;
5. encouragement of studies in the history of bibliographies and bibliographers in order to solve problems in the future development of bibliographic work.

The archivement of these objectives is through particular programmes and here the Section has, through the work of its predecessors and collaborators some reason for satisfaction.

Following on the work of the Paris Congress of 1977 we have the current programme here in Brighton assessing progress over the past ten-year period. While this is a Divisional Programme, the Section participates in the work and subsequent to 1977 the annual Sectional programmes of the General Conferences have addressed problems and offered comments and solutions, while also reporting the results of the Section's projects. With the shortage of funding now experienced by IFLA the mounting of these annual general conference programmes is likely to assume more importance in the future.

Specifically the Section has concentrated its work on the problems of retrospective national bibliography and, working through willing and able collaborators in various countries, a number of publications have resulted. First came:-

> Commonwealth national bibliographies: an annotated bibliography. 2nd ed. London: Commonwealth Secretariat, 1983

followed by:-

> National bibliographical indexes of the socialist countries. Part I [Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, Democratic Republic of Germany, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, and Cuba]. Moscow: Lenin State Library, 1984

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These publications have codified and limited the field of future work, indicating where gaps exist and where countries need encouragement to take up national

bibliographical activity with IFLA's assistance. The Section will need to review the results of these publications and perhaps at some future time consider a consolidated and revised version to bring the up-to-date information within the cover of one volume. To this end the Section has discussed with Dr Pomassl, one of its active collaborators, the possibility of revising and up-dating his synoptic tables of national bibliographical activity, possibly in collaboration with Ms Bell.

Meanwhile Mme Beaudiquez at the request of the Section was engaged in work which finally resulted in the publication of:-

> Retrospective bibliographic control; the question of cumulative volumes of national bibliographies. La Haye: IFLA, 1985 (IFLA Professional reports, no 6)

which gives general guidance on the principles to be considered in cumulations of national bibliographies, based on the experience gained by previous national publications.

The adoption by IFLA of its five core programmes obviously affects the work of the Section, but those projects carried through to publication have clear relevance to the first and second of the core programmes: advancement of librarianship in the Third World, and the international MARC/UBC programme.

Two smaller projects have also engaged the Section's attention during the past years: first, the bibliography of IFLA papers and contributions, undertaken on the Section's behalf by the Royal Danish School of Librarianship under the guidance of Ms Mona Madsen. The fact that IFLA, the leading international body of librarians, had no bibliographical control of its own papers and publications was such a ludicrously incompetent situation as to demand redress. With subvention from IFLA and the Royal Danish School the matter was dealt with and the resulting annual publication has now been taken over from the Section by the Central Secretariat of IFLA. The second is a joint project with the

Section on Official Publications to investigate the bibliographic control of publications of international bodies by means of a questionnaire just finalised and circulated. Most of the work has fallen on the colleagues in the Official Publications section, especially Ms Sylvie Jacque.

Many individual members of the Standing Committee have prepared papers resulting from their investigations and these have been presented as papers for the General Conferences and some later published in International cataloguing (shortly to be expanded to International cataloguing and bibliographic control at the Section's request to reflect its role as the newsletter of the IFLA Division of Bibliographic Control).

The difficulty of devising a programme of work for the Section and securing individual co-operation to carry through and finance necessary investigations seems likely to become even more difficult than in the past and must affect what IFLA and the Section can achieve.

Which leads straight on to the future programme of the Section and what should be settled at Brighton, taking into account the Medium Term Programme and the existence of the core programmes. First, as already mentioned, the planning of high-quality, interesting programmes for the annual General Conferences must assume increasing importance for the Section in a time of financial difficulty. What other subjects or topics should be dealt with? Various colleagues have suggested the Section should address the subject of retrospective conversion from manual to computerised form of large bibliographic files; the importance of creating adequate subject access to older bibliographic files and up-grading them to modern standards; criteria for the assessment of machine readable bibliographies to judge reliability, comprehensiveness, accuracy of such data bases; and, lastly, to continue to monitor progress in national bibliography, current and retrospective.

The Standing Committee will consider these topics as a basis for its future work and intends to propose as priorities:-

(1) The planning of absorbing and interesting meetings and presentations for the annual meetings of IFLA;

(2) Preliminary discussion leading to a definition of terms of reference for a study of the criteria for judging the reliability, comprehensiveness and accuracy of machine readable data bases;

(3) Consideration of the problems of retrospective conversion of large library catalogues to machine readable form; and

(4) A programme for monitoring progress in current and retrospective national bibliography.

May 1987

132-BIBCO-6-E

Developments and Progress in Bibliography

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(3) consideration of the retrospective conversion of large libraary catalogues to machine readable form; and
(4) A programme for monitoring progress in current and retrospective national bibliography.

133-BIBCO-7-E

Developments and Progress in Cataloguing

Tom Delsey, *Chairman, Section on Cataloguing*

The following is intended to provide a brief update on work in progress within the Section on Cataloguing as well as on projects sponsored jointly by the Section on Cataloguing and other IFLA Sections.

ISBD Five-Year Review

The long and complex process of cyclical review of the International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBDs) has reached its first major milestone with the completion of the review of the ISBDs for monographs, serials, catographic and non-book materials. When the five-year review programme was first conceived in 1980, it was expected that the review of the four ISBDs published in 1977/78 would take approximatley four years to complete, and that the newly edited texts would be ready for publication by the end of 1984. As it turned out the process took about two years longer than had been anticipated,

and was completed only this year with the voting on the final texts by the sponsoring Standing Committeee having taken place at the beginning of the year and the final preparations or publication being completed over the summer. This being the first and most comprehensive of the undertakings within the Five-Year Review programme, it is perhaps not surprising that it should have taken longer than originally anticipated. Indeed, the process as it envolved did incoporate a number of significant tasks that had not been envisioned in the original plan – such as the harmonization of the ISBD for Serials with the International Serials Data Systems (ISDS) Guidelines – and it encountered a number of issues that proved to be significantly more problematic than had been anticipated. In the end, the review process has resulted in a thoroughgoing scrutiny of the 1977-78 texts and a number of major advances in the standardization of bibliographic description across various publishing formats. All those who contributed to the review process through participation on the Review Committee and its working groups, and through administrative and editorial support are to be congratulated for a job well done.

There are still two ISBD texts that are in progress within the Five-Year Review: the ISBD(A) for antiquarian books, and the ISBD(PM) for printed music. Those two texts entered the review cycle at a later date than the four 1977-78 texts, owing to the fact that the first editions of ISBD(A) and ISBD(PM) were not published until 1980. The current schedule for ISBD(A) calls for completion of a final text following the meetings in Brighton, and voting by the Standing Committees during the fall, for publication early in 1988. For ISBD(PM), the schedule calls for an early fall completion of a draft text by the working group that has been set up under sponsorship of the International Association of Music Libraries (IAML), to be followed by distribution of the draft worldwide to both IAML and IFLA members for comment during the fall and winter of 1987/88. Following the worldwide review, the text will be finalized, voted on by the sponsoring bodies, and readied for publication in late 1988 or early 1989.

ISBD(CF)

Fairly early in the process of reviewing the ISBD for non-book materials, it was decided that the decription of machine-readable or computer files should be removed from the scope of the ISBD(NBM) and treated as the subject of a separate ISBD. Subsequently a working group was established under the joint sponsorship of the Section on Cataloguing and the Section on Information Technology to develop an ISBD for computer files. By late summer, 1986, the working group had completed a draft text, ready to be circulated worldwide for comments. The distribution was initiated in September and the period for comments ran to the end of March this year. The working group is currently engaged in revising the draft in light of the comments received, and expects to have a final text ready for voting later this fall.

Guidelines for the Application of the ISBDs to the Description of Component Parts

The *Guidelines*, which evolved from an earlier attempt to develop a separate ISBD for component parts, were finalized and agreed to in principle last August by two sponsoring Sections – Cataloguing and Serial Publications – pending a comparison of the draft guidelines with the revised ISBD texts emerging from the first phase of the Five-Year Review to ensure consistency of terminology and approach. That comparison was completed earlier this year and the final text is now in the process of being voted on by the Standing Committees of the sponsoring Sections. Publication of the *Guidelines* is expected later this year.

UNIMARC/Authorities

The UNIMARC format for authorities, which is being developed under the joint sponsorship of the Sections on Cataloguing and Information Technology, has undergone several revisions in draft, the most recent of which was produced in March of this year, following a lengthy period of deliberation and discussion of issues that had emerged from an earlier draft at the end of 1985. It would appear that the outstanding issues are nearing resolution, and that a final draft will soon be ready to be distributed worldwide for comment.

Developments and Progress in Classification and Indexing

Robert P.HOLLEY, *Chairman Section on Classification and Indexing, Marriott Library, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, USA*

The current state of classification and indexing has many similarities with that of cataloging several decades ago. Librarians and information specialists recognize the importance of subject access to information but lack a generally accepted theoretical framework. For classification and indexing, we have no Paris Principles nor ISBD's. In my own linguistic grouping, no document exists for subject access comparable to the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* for cataloguing. Thus, international cooperation and formal standards lag far behind the substantial achievements in cataloguing and bibliography. Even within the IFLA division of Bibliographic Control, the Section on Classification and Indexing remains the newest member since it was formed only in 1981.

The reasons for this relative inattention are not hard to understand. While title pages differ around the world and across time, these variations are inconsequential when compared with the differences in language and thought processes as library users try to fill their subject information needs. As the double name of the Section indicates, the subject approach to information includes two components: classification with its notational symbols and indexing with its verbal terms or subject headings. With the Dewey Decimal Classification and the Universal Decimal Classification, classification has been better able to cross national and linguistic boundaries. A recent press release from Forest Press, publisher of the Dewey Decimal Classification, indicated that "57% of the sales of Unabridged Edition 19 were made to purchasers outside of the United States" and that "used in more than 135 countries, there are editions in thirty languages." In the area of verbal subject access, some international sharing has also occurred. PRECIS, in part because its indexing principlas are not language based, has begun to acquire a community of internaltional users. Similarly, Library of Congress Subject Headings have been modified for use in French and Spanish.

As a major development with profound implications, libraries are turning to computers, principally in the developed countries. To the surprise of many, early research in use of online public access catalogs has found that more patrons seek materials by subject than was commonly thought. But, with the exception of PRECIS, the commonly used systems of classification and indexing are based upon the use of manual card files. The change to computer catalogs may eventually bring about a radical shift in subject access theory and at the least will require careful thought about the need for improved standards. The needs of developing countries, where library automation often remains only a dream, must not be forgotten in the rush towards computerization since the information gap between the rich and the poor is already too wide.

THE PRESENT

What then is the role of the IFLA Section on Classification and Indexing at this crucial moment? From my seven-year association with the section, I believe that it serves the following purposes:

1. *Advocating the Importance of Subject Access*: By its very existence, the Section helps keep the international library community aware of the importance of subject access to information. Forums such as the one today can serve to overcome the neglect often accorded classification and indexing in parts of the world. In support of this objective and many of those to follow, the Section publishes an annual *Newsletter*, sent to its sponsors and committee members.

2. *Sharing Knowledge about Current Practice*: The Section sponsors presentations at IFLA conferences on the current state of subject access around the world. Since most are later published, librarians, especially readers of *International Cataloguing*, are made aware of the varying solutions to subject access in different countris and in different languages. This broadening of perspective helps overcome intellectual insularity and encourages new approaches to old problems.

3. *Sponsoring Research*: Nancy Williamson of Canada has directed a Section-sponsored research project to investigate the possible use of the Library of Congress Classification as a subject access tool in the online catalog. Preliminary results have appeared in *International Cataloguing*, and she will make a progress report at the Section program.

4. *Publicizing International Developments*: The Section has publicized the international transfer, especially across linguistic

boundaries, of well known classification and indexing systems. In addition to a program on the use of the Dewey Decimal Classification in the Arab world, we have sponsored presentations on less well known developments such as the adaptation into French and Spanish of *Library of Congress Subject Headings* and the use of PRECIS at the Deutsche Bibliothek.

5. *Setting Standards*: From the beginning, the Section made standard setting one of the principul goals. In part because of the reasons given at the beginning of this presentation, we have had less success than anticipated in this area. After lengthy discussion at last year's Tokyo conference, we are looking into the possibility of forming a working group to formulate guide lines for subject-based machine readable authority files.

6. *Serving as a Forum for third World Needs*: The Section does not wish to forget the needs of the developing countries and encourages participation from the Third World. The Section sponsored a paper on this topic for the Nairobi Conference (1984) and expressed its concern about the proposed changes in DDC for southern Africa.

7. *Acting as a Clearinghouse for Questions on Classification and Indexing*: As a result of IFLA's reputation as an information source for issues in internaitonal librarianship, the Section responds to questions about classification and indexing which are sent to IFLA Headquaters.

THE FUTURE

The Section wishes to take an active part in revolutionary developments that we foresee in classification and indexing within the coming decade. To earn the respect of national library communities, we must build upon our past record and show tangible accomplishments. *First*, the Section will use its resources to support the completion of its research project and to provide for widespread dissemination of the results. *Second*, we must make sure that subject access is not overlooked in the next round of standard setting as brought about by the computer revolution. We regard as a high priority the formation of a working group to complete the standard setting efforts of the Section on Cataloguing and the Sction on Information Technology in the area of authorities. *Third*, we wish to do whatever possible to encourage research, especially on tne international aspects of classification and indexing. *Fourth*, the Section wants to expand membership on its Standing Committee. This effort is especially important since the founding members will reach the end of their maximum term within two years. We are seeking representation from all parts of the world and especially from developing countries. *Fifth*, the Section will increase emphasis upon Third World concerns. We strongly support IFLA's efforts to narrow the information gap between the rich and the poor. *Sixth*, we will continue to encourage the providers of classification and indexing schemes to take their international responsibilities seriously and to avoid cultural bias to the greatest possible extent.

The Section on Classification and Indexing believes in the importance of the subject approach to information. With the advent of library automation, now is the time to work towards international cooperation. Developments in cataloguing have shown that this is not an impossible goal. We will succeed!

IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE, BRIGHTON

Division: Bibliographic Control

Section:

1987

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The Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC) Contribution to the Development of National Bibliographies

by

Barbara JOVER

Senior Books Editor

Library Association Publishing Limited,

London, UK

Keyword(s):

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ABSTRACT

The Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC) Contribution to National Bibliographies by Barbara JOVER

The simplicity of the UBC concept is its strength. To produce the standards to make UBC work is far from simple.
National Libraries and the regional libraries they serve have responded to the challenge of UBC with the help of international Unesco and IFLA guidelines, standards and agreements.
The automation of library data retrieval has provided the spur to recalcitrant libraries to accept standard practices.
Open systems interconnection is an expression of UBC.

The concept of UBC: national responsibility for recording a country's published material, and the sharing of this information by publishing a national bibliography, is a clearly stated philosophy, indeed the simplicity of the concept has been part of its sucess. Librarians the world over have been able to use documents such as the Report of the 1969 International Meeting of Cataloguing Experts and the 1977 International Congress on National Bibliographies to convince their Ministers that it has been agreed that a National Bibliography is a desirable and prestigious investment and that an internationally agreed plan exists for the coverage of such a publication.

However, behind this straightforward theory lies the principle of sharing and exchanging the bibliographic records so produced. Underlying this principle is the implication that the national libraries sharing their records will offer them in a standard format. Thus, from a clear, straightforward concept one stumbles very quickly into the minefield of standardizing work.

We have seen libraries move from being islands of isolation - paying only passing allegiance to the formats imposed by Library of Congress or British National Bibliography printed cards, and having the economic resources to amend these cards at will, and to file these cards according to the library's own idiosyncratic rules - to libraries as corporate decision makers, creating User Groups, Joint Steering Committees and Review Committees.

National Libraries acting together to create cataloguing rules dealing, for example, with the principal sources of information in an item for obtaining the author statement, now need to know how the rule will affect librarians' work in publishing cultures as different as Nigeria's and Japan's . It has become clear that the Western hemisphere's experience of the publishing trade is not always adequate in the creation of international cataloguing rules.

This standardizing process can be traced through the examination of National Bibliographies in their printed form. Before the International Conference on National Bibliographies those bibliographies that then existed were idiosyncratic in their exterior appearance as to format and frequency. Inside, the reader was often expected to understand their arrangement, frequency, indexing and coverage without an explanatory introduction. As to the layout of the records themselves, the examples show that the classification schemes used were frequently unique to that bibliography.

The 1977 International Conference on National Bibliographies stands out as one of the high points in a phase which began back in the nineteen-fifties with the formation of the IFLA Committee on Cataloguing. This was an era of vigorous research into national bibliographic practices, leading to standardization work. This work crystalized into the publication of the International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions for the various library materials, and into valuable guides, such as Names of persons, Names of states and Form and Structure of Corporate Headings, etc. Money was available for travel and for meetings, and the IFLA UBC Office was able to offer its services as a focal point for these activities and as a publishing bureau. When the IFLA UBC annotated account of the 1977 Conference recommendations was published through Unesco, the movement for change was difficult to resist.

Indeed, it was difficult to remain indifferent to the standards that IFLA was proposing. The criticism that greeted the first editions of the ISBDs was not on the grounds that they were irrelevent. The main thrust of the criticism was that the National Bibliographic Agencies had not been fully and effectively consulted about the proposals, and that they in turn had not fully canvassed the opinion of the libraries which relied on the information they provided. It seems significant that whilst standards and recommendations are often ignored by industry, commerce and governments unless they can be imposed by the force of law, that libraries, over whom IFLA had no power to impose its recommendations, should have immediately taken them to heart and have devoted much effort and expense to making the new cataloguing "shoe" fit as comfortably as possible.

new para

The reasons for this enthusiasm for a standard structure for the bibliographic record are closely linked to the impetus behind the development of the automated national bibliography. It is no coincidence that the two developments closely parallel one another. IFLA members quickly realized that, just as the order of elements in the bibliographic record needed to be standardized, so too did the structure and identification of the fields which held and manipulated these elements of data during automated information processing. The original creation, and present day refinement, of the UNIMARC format, and the extension of that format into the field of authority files is another link in the UBC chain.

Thus some ten years have passed since the awakening of many newly independent states to the idea that the recording and publishing of the national imprint can be a source of national pride and encouragement to an infant publishing industry.

IFLA has risen to the subsequent challenge from them for rules to be made available that a) meet the needs of their own publishing culture and b) which do not,because of their special needs, leave them outside the mainstream of the biggest publishing communities. These small nations are aware that the software that they will be using is likely to be researched by the National Bibliographic Agencies of those countries facing the most acute logistical problems in handling the records of the thousands of items published nationally every year.

This extraordinary achievement has been possible because of a certain spirit of cooperative enterprise, a welcoming of the dialectical development of RAK, AFNOR, AACR, GOST and the ISBDs. Added to this has been the enlightened attitude of major national bibliographic agencies in offering their tapes on an exchange basis with the smaller national bibliographic agencies. This spirit has made non- cooperation on economic grounds alone unacceptable. However, the nineteen eighties, with their pervasive retrenchment, if not economic decline, should make us beware a hardening of attitudes. Recent agreements on CIP formats, automated authority records and acceptable level of cataloguing from national bibliographic agencies are proving to be more difficult to reach as the economic argument overshadows philosophical concepts. With the possibility of Open Systems Interconnection as the last link in the UBC chain becoming a reality, the need for standardized, defined and high quality records has not diminished. This is particularly so if OSI is to break the language barriers and authority data-bases become multi-lingual.

UBC provides clear arguments to continue with the commitment of resources to this end. The goals are clear and the arguments have been well-rehersed and expounded in library schools throughout the world. They are plain enough to be grasped by non-librarian administrators and by politicians and are a weapon in our armoury that we should not relinquish lightly.

Thank you

EXAMPLE 1

II
LIBROS, FOLLETOS, HOJAS SUELTAS, ETC.

A

ABC; flores y frutos venezolanos. [Caracas, Colegial Bolivariana, 19–]
[10] p. ilus. 31 cm. (Album CO-BO, 9)
Cubierta
[18

ABC del zoológico. [Caracas, Colegial Bolivariana, 19–]
[10] p. ilus. 22 cm. (Album CO-BO, 21)
Cubierta.
[19

Abad Sanz, José Luis, 1941-
Matrimonio y fecundidad en Venezuela. Caracas, Trípode, 1975.
231 p. 19 cm. (Colección Trípode, 3)
[20

Academia Nacional de la Historia, Caracas.
Bolívar y San Martín; homenaje en Buenos Aires y Caracas [de la] Academia Nacional de la Historia de Venezuela [y] Academia Nacional de la Historia de Argentina. Caracas, Ediciones de la Presidencia de la República, 1975.
50 p. ilus. 23 cm.
[21

Academia Nacional de la Historia, Caracas. Departamento de Investigaciones.
Investigación sobre los Juicios de Residencia en Venezuela. [Caracas, 1975]
p. 224-286 23 cm.
Separata de "Memoria del II Congreso Venezolano de Historia"
[22

Acosta, Félix.
Los cincuenta años de la Escuela Federal "José Rafael Revenga". Turmero [Centro de Capacitación Docente "El Mácaro"] 1975.
[12] p. retratos. 16 cm.
[23

Acosta Bello, Arnaldo, 1931-
Los mapas del gran círculo. [Caracas] Monte Avila Editores [1975]
114 p. 15 cm. (Colección Los espacios cálidos)
[24

Acosta Faneite, Héctor José.
Luxación congénita de cadera; enfoque clínico terapéutico. Operación de Leveuf-Bertrand-J. C. Derqui. Mérida, Universidad de Los Andes, Facultad de Medicina, 1975.
59 h. ilus. 27 cm.
Trabajo presentado ante la ULA como requisito para ascender de la categoría de Asistente a Profesor Agregado.
[25

Acosta R., Oscar J.
Estudio aerodinámico de cúpulas [por] Oscar J. Acosta R. [y] Alejandro Padilla F. [Valencia] Universidad de Carabobo, Facultad de Ingeniería, Escuela de Ingeniería Mecánica, 1975.
84 h. cuadros, diagrs. 28 cm.
Tesis (I. M.) Universidad de Carabobo.
[26

6(7)

EXAMPLE 2

Der Schweizer Buch 1956

11. ERD- UND VÖLKERKUNDE, REISEN, KARTEN, ATLANTEN

EGLI, EMIL, SIGMUND WIDMER und RICHARD ZÜRCHER: *Toscana.* Florenz – Pisa – Siena. Ein Reisebuch. (Niehans, Zürich) 1954. 250 S. 21 Ill. Lwd. 16.85. *Land und Leute der Toscana (Egli) – Geschichte von den Etruskern bis ins 19. Jahrhundert (Widmer) – Baukunst, Skulptur, Malerei (Zürcher).*

HENTZE, CARL: *Tod, Auferstehung, Weltordnung.* Das mythische Bild im ältesten China. Mit einem Beitrag von Prof. Lommel. (Origo, Zürich) 1955. Textbd. 191 S., Bildbd. 72 S. 161 Abb. Lwd. 69.–. *Auf Grund jahrzehntelanger Forschungsarbeit gelangt der Verfasser zu wissenschaftlich neuen Ergebnissen in bezug auf die Todes- und Auferstehungssymbolik im ältesten China und im großpazifischen Raum.*

HOTZ, RUDOLF: *Leitfaden für den Geographie-Unterricht.* Neubearbeitet von Paul Vosseler. (Helbing & Lichtenhahn, Basel) 35. Aufl. 1955. 242 S. Ill. Hlwd. 4.25.

HÜRLIMANN, MARTIN: *Ewiges Griechenland.* (Atlantis, Zürich) 3. Aufl. 1953. 194 S. 1 Farbtafel, 90 Tiefdruckbilder. Lwd. 33.30.

– *Italien.* Bilder seiner Landschaft und Kultur. (Atlantis, Zürich) 3. Aufl. 1955. 224 S. 7 Farbtafeln, 226 Tiefdruckbilder. Lwd. 33.30.

– *Die Schweiz.* Bilder ihrer Landschaft und Kultur. (Atlantis, Zürich) 5., erweiterte Aufl. 1955. 232 S. 4 Farbtafeln, 226 Tiefdruckbilder. Lwd. 33.30.

– *Spanien.* Bilder seiner Landschaft und Kultur. (Atlantis, Zürich) 1954. 236 S. 8 Farbtafeln, 237 Tiefdruckbilder. Lwd. 33.30.

– *Gotische Kathedralen in Frankreich.* Einleitung von Paul Clemen. Bilderläuterungen von Peter Meyer. (Atlantis, Zürich) 3. Aufl. 1954. 215 S. 196 Tiefdruckbilder. Lwd. 33.30.

– *Frankreich.* Bilder seiner Landschaft und Kultur. (Atlantis, Zürich) 3. Aufl. 1953. 232 S. 216 Tiefdruckbilder. Lwd. 33.30.

Leuchtende Schweiz. Deutscher, englischer und französischer Text. (Rascher, Zürich) 2. Aufl. 1940. 48 farbige Ill. Lwd. 19.25.

NACHTIGALL, HORST: *Tierradentro* (Mainzer Studien zur Kultur- und Völkerkunde. Archäologie und Ethnographie einer kolumbianischen Landschaft Bd. 2). (Origo, Zürich) 1956. 420 S. 213 Photos, 41 Zeichn. Lwd. 52.–. *Das Ergebnis einer zweijährigen Forschungsreise im Gebiete der Paez-Indianer. Die erste vollständige Darstellung ihrer materiellen und geistigen Kultur.*

OLAGÜE, IGNACIO: *Spanien.* Ein Reisebuch. (Niehans, Zürich) 1955. 177 S. 9 Photos, 27 Zeichn. Lwd. 14.80. *Ein fesselndes Bild Spaniens von einem Spanier. Besonders interessant die Kapitel über Geschichte, Volks- und Festkunde und die reichen kleinen Reisewinke.*

RADIN, PAUL: *Gott und Mensch in der primitiven Welt.* (Rhein, Zürich) 1953. 425 S. Lwd. 16.50. »*Ein Buch voll fesselnder Einzelheiten, speziell interessant für Psychologen und Soziologen*« (Aargauer Tagblatt).

REBEAUD, HENRI: *Géographie de la Suisse.* (Payot, Lausanne) 2e éd. 1951. 176 p. 227 hélios, dessins et cartes. Cart. 8.10. *Un manuel d'une formule nouvelle dans le domaine de l'enseignement et celui de l'édition.*

VOSSELER, PAUL: *Die Schweiz.* Leitfaden für den Geographie-Unterricht. (Helbing & Lichtenhahn, Basel) 4. Aufl. 1955. 124 S. Ill. Hlwd. 2.90.

WEILENMANN, HERMANN: *Provence.* Arles – Avignon – Nîmes. Ein Reisebuch. (Niehans, Zürich) 3. Aufl. 1955. 177 S. 22 Ill. Ppbd. 14.20. *Darstellung des Landes, seiner Bewohner, der Geschichte, Kunst und Kultur von den ältesten Zeiten bis zur Gegenwart.*

7(7)

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PROGRESS, PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS IN CURRENT NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES: IMPLEMENTATIONS OF THE ICNB RECOMMENDATIONS

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ABSTRACT

A current national bibliography reflects the culture, character and current interests of a country by recording its publishing output. If a current national bibliography is to record effectively a nation's publications it is important to convey its information in a clear, timely fashion. In 1977, the International Congress on National Bibliographies (ICNB), held in Paris, established recommendations for national bibliographies. In this paper, developments in the current national bibliography field since the Paris Conference are discussed especially as they relate to the ICNB recommendations which cover legal deposit law, selection of material, presentation and frequency, contents, resource sharing, and information systems. Changes within three categories are discussed -- in established current national bibliographies, new current national bibliographies, and current regional bibliographies. Improvements stemming from the implementation of the ICNB recommendations, as well as problem areas are mentioned. The appendix includes the ICNB recommendations.

Where does one find new titles published in Greenland? Were there any books written on library administration in India in the Bengali language during 1984? Where may I verify a title written by a Jamaican author in 1985? I have the author's name and subject but not the title; nothing after 1983 by this author is listed on OCLC and other sources consulted. What impact did the Ugandan refugees have on Britain in 1974? In 1984, how many works published abroad written by Swiss authors or about Switzerland are included in the Swiss national bibliography? Where may I identify Thai literature written especially in memory of people cremated in 1975? Were there any books written on the Falkland Islands/Malvinas incident, written from a British perspective?

All of the above questions can be answered in an appropriate current national bibliography. A current national bibliography is a mirror that reflects the culture, character and current interests of a country by listing its publishing output. Not only does it serve as an historical recorder, but when distributed to other countries, it serves as a "window" to that country. Through the current national bibliography, librarians, bibliographers, scholars, and officials become aware of titles published within or about a country. For librarians and bibliographers, it serves as a reference source, verification tool, or acquisitions tool for collection development. For scholars, a current national bibliography can identify new publications in their subject field; for government officials and the general public, it helps to identify changes in policies, politics and current trends.

If a current national bibliography is to convey effectively a nation's publications, it is important that it convey its information in a clear, timely fashion. A lag in publication, or in distribution to other countries or to libraries within its own country means that it can not serve as an effective acquisitions tool. This lag may mean that many titles listed in the current national bibliography are no longer available for purchase. Within the country, if it is not distributed in a timely fashion, it can not serve as a name authority tool or as a resource for cataloguers in other libraries of that country.

In 1977, the International Congress on National Bibliographies (hereafter referred to as ICNB), held in Paris, established recommendations for national bibliographies. These were created to help countries identify minimum standards that all nations might use as guidelines for establishing and/or maintaining national bibliographic control. Some countries used these as a goal for which to strive, other countries used them as a springboard to reach levels higher than the minimum recommended.

Because of the activity generated by ICNB it was important to bring together in a single volume the disparate materials that existed regarding current national bibliographies and to more fully describe their nature.

This I did in **An Annotated Guide to Current National Bibliographies** published by Chadwyck-Healey in 1986. In gathering information for this book I examined each title for specific details, including the incorporation of ICNB recommendations.

In this paper I discuss developments in the current national bibliography field since the Paris conference in 1977. I will be describing changes made to existing current national bibliographies especially as they relate to the ICNB recommendations covering legal deposit law, selection of material, presentation and frequency, contents, resource sharing, and information systems. Changes since ICNB in established current national bibliographies, new current national bibliographies and current regional bibliographies will be discussed. The appendix includes the ICNB recommendations.

CHANGES IN ESTABLISHED CURRENT NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Perhaps one of the most gratifying developments from the ICNB is seeing the recommendations become embodied in already existing current national bibliographies. Reshaping existing bibliographies is sometimes as difficult as a new beginning. Casting old ways aside and learning new procedures such as the intricacies of AACR2 cataloguing rules, adding indexes where there were none, reorganizing the bibliographic entries from an alphabetical listing to an internationally acceptable classified system, encouraging a regular publishing and effective distribution schedule, do not happen overnight. In some cases, new beginnings of an existing title reflect significant changes incorporating recommendations in contrast to earlier current national bibliographies of these countries. The fact that change has occurred, in many instances, is a tribute to the soundness of the ICNB recommendations.

One change that many countries have experienced is automation, addressed under information systems in ICNB recommendations 18 and 19. Countries representing all parts of the world have seen the effects that automation has on the national bibliography field. Since 1983, the **New Zealand National Bibliography** is available only in microfiche format. **Canadiana** is available in paper, magnetic tape and microfiche formats since 1978. In addition to the paper edition, the **Norwegian National Bibliography** is published in a microfiche edition with a different format and title. The current national bibliographies of Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Venezuela, Brazil, United Kingdom, France, Japan, the Netherlands, Romania, Australia, to name several, all have automated products, with other countries such as Mexico, Italy and the People's Republic of China in various planning stages.

The following countries have made changes to their current national bibliography during this ten year period.

Iran One of the most noteable efforts to reflect ICNB recommendations is that which has taken place with **Kitabshinasi-i milli-i Iran (Iranian National Bibliography, INB)**. Following changes in the national library structure in 1983 when the National Library of Iran and the Tehran Book Processing Centre (TEBROC) amalgamated, a decision was made to implement change to bring **INB** into line with the ICNB recommendations. As reported in the April/June 1985 issue of **International Cataloguing** and in a letter to the author from Poori Soltani the following decisions were to be implemented beginning with number 51 (1983) and subsequent issues. Some of these changes are apparent in numbers 46-49.

Books will be arranged in a classified sequence, ISBD and AACR2 will be used, taking into account the Persian adaption made by Ex-TEBROC; an author, title and subject index and a list of publishers and their addresses will be included, scope will cover all Iranian book imprints regardless of language. One needs to note that only books are deposited at the National Library; publications of more than five pages will be listed. The **INB** issues I examined included new periodical serial and title changes. It is anticipated that the recent lag in both publication and distribution, such as with number 49 (1981) which was published in 1984 and received by the University of London School of Oriental and African Studies in 1985, will be overcome. However, in my efforts to update information, this is still the latest issue available in the libraries checked.

Japan **Nihon zenkoku shoshi (Japanese National Bibliography (JNB))** continues **Zen Nihon shuppanbutsu somokuroku**. The 1977 volume, compiled by the National Diet Library (NDL) and the first to be automated, was published in 1982. The **JNB** lists the publishing output of Japan deposited at the NDL according to legal deposit legislation. It is divided into two parts -- government publications and non-government publications -- and uses the NDL Classification Rules and ISBD standards. Arrangement of government publications is divided into central government ministries, public companies, government offices and public universities. Non-government publications are organized by format with books following the Nippon Decimal Classification System. The annual **JNB** is based on the weekly bibliography **Nihon Zenkoku Shoshi Shukanban**, supplemented by further investigations. Pamphlets and maps, excluded from the weekly list, are recorded and published four times a year through an Appendix A. Appendix B lists periodicals. ICNB recommendations 5, 6, 8, 9,10,11 and 13 are followed.

Papua New Guinea The **Papua New Guinea National Bibliography (PNGNB)** is a quarterly bibliography published by the National Library Service of Papua New Guinea since 1981. This title continues in part the **New Guinea Bibliography** published by the University of Papua New Guinea from 1967-1980. The scope of **PNGNB** includes all materials recently published in the country. Overseas publications by Papua New Guinea or with Papua New Guinea subject content are also included. Materials acquired for the Papua New Guinea collection of the National Library Service form the basis of the national bibliography, but titles from the libraries of the University of Papua New Guinea, the Institute of Applied Social and Economic Research, Department of Education Research Library and the Department of Justice are also listed. Types of publications included are monographs, first issues and title changes of serials, maps, audio-visual materials, theses, official and government publications, and pamphlets, exceeding the minimum level suggested by ICNB recommentation number 5. AACR2 rules are followed; the arrangement is by DDC number and then alphabetically by main entry. An author/title/series/issuing body index and a subject index provide access. Entries in Melanesian and in English were noted, following ICNB recommendation number 6. ICNB recommendations 8, 9,10,11 are also fulfilled. Two features not found in **PNGNB** which would be welcome additions are a table of contents and an outline of the DDC system as followed in the bibliography. One hindrance to a complete and timely bibliography, both in the number of titles included in the bibliography and in the bibliography's publication, seems to stem from the lack of a legal deposit law. An article by Sir John Yocklunn indicated that statutory deposit legislation has been drafted[1] but I was not able to find that this had actually become law. Even with the most effective of bibliographic networks, the lack of effective legal deposit law affects both the currency of titles listed in **PNGNB**, and the comprehensive listing of all titles published in **PNGNB**.

Several countries in South America have made attempts to adapt their current national bibliographies to ICNB recommendations. Examples are Venezuela, Brazil, Peru and Chile.

Venezuela For years the **Anuario Bibliográfico Venezolano (ABV)**, covering 1942-1977, has been attempting to overcome the time lag that has plagued its existence. The birth of **Bibliografía Venezolana (BV)**, covering 1980/81 published in 1982, gives awakened hope that ICNB recommendations are being followed. The **Bibliografía Venezolana** published by the Instituto Autónomo Biblioteca Nacional y de Servicios de Bibliotecas is a quarterly with an annual cumulation. Arrangement of **BV** differs from **ABV**. **BV** has a wider scope statement than its predecessor, including titles by Venezuelan authors living in or out of the country, titles about the country, and titles about the country produced by foreign authors in other countries.

As suggested by ICNB recommendation number 5, an asterisk (*) appearing to the side of national bibliography numbers indicates that the work is printed outside of Venezuela. Arrangement of the bibliography is chronological, beginning with the earliest dates catalogued during the period covered. All formats are in one listing. Although this arrangement is a change from **ABV**, this one change does not reflect ICNB recommendation number 11 which states that arrangement should be by an internationally accepted classified system. Because **BV** is automated it is available in printed format and MARC tape.

Brazil **Bibliografia Brasileira (BB)** volume 1, 1983- , first published in 1984 by the Biblioteca Nacional, is attempting to be more timely than was possible with its predecessor **Boletim Bibliográfico da Biblioteca Nacional.** Appearing as a trimestral, **BB** lists all titles published in Brazil and deposited at the BN. Types of publications included are books, pamphlets, official and government publications, new titles of periodicals, theses, maps and plans, plates, musical scores, phono-records, reprints, translations, and IGO publications, if received through legal deposit. The Portuguese edition of AACR2 is used for cataloguing purposes. The earlier title used AACR. The bibliography is arranged by DDC and then alphabetically by main entry within each heading. Periodicals are alphabetically arranged by title in the "anexo". Three indexes (author, title, and subject) aid the user in accessing the bibliographic entries. This index access is a change from **Boletim Bibliografico** which only had an author index in the issues I examined. It is anticipated that a new computer system and improved techniques will aid in making this new current national bibliography more timely. However, **BB** is still hampered because a legal deposit law is not observed as closely as needed. Because of this, entries are not as timely as desired. The inclusion of introductory material which would explain the title's scope, coverage and rules followed as recommended in ICNB recommendation number 10 should be considered for future issues. **BB** is available in printed form, magnetic tape and microfiche.

Peru Another example of an attempt to make the national bibliography more current is **Bibliografía National (BN)** published by the Biblioteca Nacional, Instituto Nacional de Cultura in Peru. Begun in 1978, this mimeographed title is available on newspaper- quality paper in a limited quantity. A.L.A. rules, modified by the Biblioteca Nacional are used to describe entries. The scope of **BN** lists titles and articles published in or about Peru, written by Peruvians and deposited at the Biblioteca Nacional. It also includes some materials acquired through purchase or gifts. Types of publications included in **BN** are books, pamphlets, first issues of periodicals, periodical articles, official and government publications, theses and dissertations, reports,

maps and atlases, musical scores. The bibliography sections are arranged by DDC subject headings and then alphabetical by author. An author index and a subject index are included. The inclusion of an introduction which would clearly explain the purpose, scope, coverage and an analysis of entries as suggested in ICNB recommendation number 10 would be important to consider for future issues.

BN is the continuation of **Anuario Bibliográfico Peruana (ABP)** which reflected a wider and more comprehensive scope and coverage of Peruvian titles listed. One of the strengths of the **ABP**, and an important feature which probably contributed to the considerable delay in publication, was a bio-bibliography section of Peruvian writers. Also, cumulative indexes located in the back of the volumes (e.g., 1943-1972 is included in the 1970-1972 volume), are a valuable source for both biographical and bibliographical information on Peruvian authors who have died during the period covered by **ABP**.

Chile With the change of title from **Anuario de la Prensa (AP)** to **Bibliografía Chilena**, there seems to be a concerted effort to conform to international bibliographic standards beginning with the 1980 volume. Many of the ICNB recommendations were adopted thus improving the quality and usefulness. The introduction explains the scope, arrangement and bibliographic standards of the **BC**. The frequency appears to have stablilized. Improved indexing including author, title and subject was apparent beginning with the 1980 volume; arrangement of entries is by DDC headings rather than the earlier chronological scheme. There still seems to be a problem with a lag between year covered and publication date, with the 1981 volume published in 1984, and not received by libraries until sometime in 1985.

NEW CURRENT NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES TITLES SINCE ICNB

Several new current national bibliographies have emerged in countries around the world since the ICNB. Close to 20 countries have begun national bibliographies, many of them adhering to the recommendations set by the ICNB. Benin, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Kenya, Namibia and Swaziland represent Africa; Middle East countries are represented by Syria and Jordan. Nepal and Thailand represent Asian countries. Fiji, Malta and Bermuda represent islands. The U.S., although not a true national bibliography, has had a new development. As discussed earlier, Peru, Brazil and Venezuela, Latin American countries, have had new beginnings.

Because of time restraints, I will limit my descriptions to current national bibliographies which have developed or conformed more closely to ICNB recommendations since 1980. Comments focus on the legal

deposit, selection of materials for the national bibliography, and the presentation and frequency of the printed national bibliography. Countries beginning new current national bibliographies from 1977-1980 are Benin, Fiji, The Gambia, Swaziland and Thailand. These are described in detail in **An Annotated Guide to Current National Bibliographies.**

Bermuda The first issue of **Bermuda National Bibliography**, covering 1983 imprints and published in 1984, is a quarterly with annual cumulations. It includes works about Bermuda and Bermudians, and other subjects published in Bermuda or abroad, by Bermudians, resident or expatriate. Included within its scope are books, pamphlets, first issues, title changes and cessations of periodicals publications; newspapers, government publications (published and unpublished), annual reports and maps. The classified bibliography is arranged by the DDC scheme. Cataloguing rules followed are AACR2. An author/title/series index in one sequence helps the user access the information. The cyclostyled bibliography is in a double-column arrangement in an easy-to-read format. The first issue, 1983, includes all local annual reports, newspapers and other periodicals received on a regular basis at the Bermuda Library. If one is contemplating a subscription to BNB it would be advantageous to begin with this first issue. Future issues will list only new periodical titles or cessations and changes. The BNB is published by the Bermuda Library and is based on the legal deposit legislation Printed Publications Act, 1971.

Malta The first issue of **Bibljografija nazzjonali ta Malta - Malta National Bibliography (MNB)** covers imprints for 1983 and was published in 1984. At present it is an annual, although it is anticipated that it will change to semi-annual or quarterly in the future. The National Library of Malta is the publisher, although members from several libraries worked together to compile this pilot issue. MNB includes publications produced in Malta during the current year, works about the Maltese Islands and those written by Maltese nationals published abroad and received by legal deposit. Types of publications included in the first issue are monographs, pamphlets (if over ten papers), first issues and subsequent title changes of serials, selected list of articles appearing in local periodicals, official and government publications, published theses and dissertations, maps and plans, published musical scores, phonorecords and audio-visual materials. Publications in both Maltese and English are included. The entries in the classified bibliography are arranged by DDC headings and numbers, then alphabetically arranged. AACR2 is followed in cataloguing entries. An author/title/ series index and a subject index give good access to entries. In future issues, it would be helpful to users if a symbol such as an asterisk (*) would be used as suggested by ICNB recommendation

number 5 to distinguish imprints published outside of Malta from the Maltese imprints. Pages are attractively arranged in double column lay-out, with main entries printed in bold face type for easy reference. Over 90% of the entries in the pilot issue were from the year covered. MNB is based on legal deposit law.

Ethiopia **Ethiopian Publications = Ba'ltyopya yatatamu sehufoc (EP)** covering 1980 is an annual (?) compiled by the Legal Deposit and Bibliography Section, The Department of National Library and Archives, Addis Ababa. The scope includes titles published in Ethiopia and deposited according to the legal deposit legislation at the National Library. Titles about Ethiopia published elsewhere and selected publications from Somalia and about neighboring countries (e.g., bibliography of Sudan published in London) are also included. Types of publications included are books, pamphlets, official and government publications, serials, maps, IGO publications about Ethiopia. Cataloguing rules followed are not stated in the foreword; the bibliography for 1980 was arranged alphabetically by the main entry. This title is part of a monographic series, each volume bearing a distinct title. This title has a more timely distribution than its predecessor but needs to improve. The latest volume examined, volume 4, 1980, was received by the Library of Congress in February 1983.

Jordan **al-Bibliyūghrāfiyā al-waṭanīyah al-Urdunīyah (The Jordanian National Bibliography)** is not considered an official current national bibliography; however, it is striving to fill a void. The first issue covering 1979 was published in 1980 by the Jordan Library Association. It lists titles published in Jordan by individuals, private and official organizations. It is not based on legal deposit. The bibliography includes a Western and an Arabic section. AACR2 and ISBD rules are followed. Arrangement is by DDC 100 broad headings. The latest issue examined, 1983, seems to lack some of the enhancements found in earlier issues - e.g., scope and arrangement statements, abbreviations list and subject index for the Western section. The 1983 introduction stresses the voluntary compilation by JLA members.

Kenya The first issue of **Kenya National Bibliography (KNB)** covers 1980 imprints and was published in 1983. It is an annual published by the Kenya National Library Service National Reference and Bibliographic Department. KNB covers current publications produced in Kenya and foreign materials of interest to Kenya and/or written by Kenyans. These foreign publications are designated by an asterisk (*). Legal deposit publications as well as materials acquired through purchase, gift, exchange or donation are included. Types of publications included in KNB are books, research reports, theses and dissertations, conference proceedings, pamphlets, government publications, maps, first issues of new serials and title changes,

selected exhibition catalogues, annual reports, yearbooks, biennials, works in braille, translations, selected audio-visual and non-print materials (e.g., selected posters, recorded music) and patents. Publications with a Kenyan imprint emanating from regional organizations based in Kenya are included. Omitted from coverage are brochures, routine government publications, advertisements, programmes, calendars, stamps, time-tables, bank notes, diaries, and ephemeral publications. International inter-government and private organizations based in Kenya are not included in KNB unless the subject content is significantly Kenyan (approximately one-third content). AACR2 rules are used to catalogue titles. An author and title index, which also includes series, provides access. In their first annual, 1980, current serial titles published in Kenya are included; in subsequent issues only new serial titles and name/title changes will be given. As suggested by ICNB recommendation number 6, languages and dialects used in Kenya are listed, and entries are in the languages and/or scripts of original publication with the exception of the Romanization of the Hindi and Arabic scripts. KNB is based on legal deposit law. KNB is typeset and printed presenting itself in a pleasing, easy-to-read format.

Namibia Namibia does not have an official current national bibliography. The **NNB: Namibische national-bibliographie = Namibian National Bibliography (NNB)**, first published in 1978, covering 1971/1975 exists through the efforts of its compiler, Erkhard Strohmeyer. In fact, this really could be considered a retrospective national bibliography. NNB attempts to list all titles published in Namibia and those publications of Namibian interest published elsewhere, that the compiler has seen and catalogued himself. This title is not based on legal deposit. The foreword includes the scope and contents. Other sections are abbreviations and DDC lists, bibliography arranged by DDC headings. RAK, AACR and ISBD rules are used. Index access is by author and title. An effort, especially recently, has been made to include indigeneous languages. As one would guess, the major drawback is the lack of timeliness. In any event, the publishing in and about Namibia is being faithfully recorded through the efforts of one person, not a national agency.

Nepal 1981 is the first year of an annual bibliography cooperatively sponsored by Tribhuvan University Central Library and the library of the Nepal Research Centre. **The Nepalese National Bibliography (NNB)** is included in **JNRC: Journal of the Nepal Research Centre**. The NNB includes the publishing output of Nepal that is acquired by or has been brought to the attention of the two cooperating libraries. Books, government publications, and IGO titles are within the scope; periodicals are to be included in a future issue. Publications in five languages are included. Transliteration systems are used and explained in the introduction. NNB is not based on legal deposit legislation. In fact, there is no legal deposit

law or copyright law in Nepal. This has been one of the problems since it is difficult for the compilers to know what publications are available especially if the titles are not available commercially.

Syria **al-Bibliyugrafiya al-wataniyah al-suriyah (National Bibliography of Syria)** was first published by Assad Library as an annual in 1985 covering imprints from the year 1984. Within its scope the **National Bibliography of Syria** includes titles published in Syria. It is based on legal deposit. Types of publications include books, pamphlets, serials and theses. ISBD rules for cataloguing are followed. The bibliography is arranged by the DDC scheme. Four indexes provide access by author, title, subject and publisher.

United States The **National Union Catalog. U.S. Books** was first published by the Library of Congress in 1983. When the capability for extracting U. S. imprints from the **National Union Catalog** became possible with the change from a printed catalogue to microformat, **NUC. U.S. Books** became the closest approximation to a current national bibliography that is available in the United States. It is a monthly with cumulated indexes and available only in microfiche. The **N.U.C. U.S. Books** lists all publications which have been catalogued by the Library of Congress or one of its contributing libraries. Types of publications included in **N.U.C. U.S. Books** are books, pamphlets, monographic official and government publications, masters' theses in library science and honors theses, atlases, monographic microforms publications, liberettos. Other materials are included in separate NUC series published by the Library of Congress. AACR2 is used in cataloguing. The arrangement of the Register which includes the most complete information, is in numerical order as the titles are added to the Register. Access to the Register is through the name, title, L.C. series, L.C. subject indexes. **NUC. U.S. Books** includes CIP and Minimal Level Cataloguing (MLC) information.

There are a few ICNB recommendations that it does not meet. It is based on copyright, not on legal deposit legislation and within its scope it includes all U.S. imprints regardless of date of publication that are acquired by L.C. or a contributing library. Priority, however, is given to current titles (post 1955 imprints); earlier titles are catalogued as time permits. Titles for non-Roman languages are given in Romanized form only, and do not include the vernacular texts. Complete information about the scope, contents, rules followed and arrangement is found in an accompanying twenty-four page booklet by the same title.

There is a postscript to information about this title since the publication of **An Annotated Guide.** According to Mary Sauer Price, Director for Bibliographic Products and Services, Library of Congress, a

decision was made to discontinue this title effective 1987 because there were too few subscribers. This information now is only available in the comprehensive parent title NUC.

TITLES REVIVED DURING 1977-1986

For reasons of political instability, lack of sufficient funds for adequate staffing, printing and distribution, shifts in national priorities, etc., some current national bibliographies have been in hiatus. During this 10 year period, it seems important to mention three countries whose current national bibliographies have been revived during this ten year period.

India The reappearance of the **Indian National Bibliography (INB)** after a hiatus lasting from 1978-1983, is welcomed. However, because it was not available for so many years, many librarians, research workers and bibliographers relied upon other bibliographic and acquisitions sources and are not aware that **INB** is available once again.

The 1984 issues of **INB** maintain a high bibliographic standard. The Central Reference Library has issued **INB** for the years 1978-1983. The only gap still remaining in projected publication is for the earlier years of 1968-1970. Although material for this period is available in the **INB** office, there is no plan to publish it at this time.

Multiple scripts representing Indian languages and how to present them in the national bibliography was a problem studied by the creators of **INB**. Eventually it was decided to Romanize the scripts so that authors and titles of books in all Indian languages could be presented in one sequence. Entries are transliterated into Roman script with diacritical marks and then arranged in one alphabetical order under each class. Although this makes the information more accessible to users not familiar with the many scripts, this does not follow ICNB recommendation 6. For **INB**, however, this seems to be a wise decision although additional diacritical marks not easily found in Roman typesetting fonts were needed to distinguish between words spelled alike but with different meanings in the various languages. The use of a symbol in the lower left corner helps to identify the original language of the title which is in the spirit of the ICNB recommendation.

Some features that are not yet included in **INB** and are recommended by the ICNB are a clear statement about types of publications included, a table of contents, an outline of the DDC scheme and the Colon classification explanation, and an updating of the cataloguing rules to AACR2, and the classification scheme to DDC (19th ed.). A publisher's list including addresses would also be useful.

Dominican Republic The **Anuario Bibliográfico Dominicano**, an annual which first appeared under this title in 1947, was interrupted from 1948-1977. The **ABD** superseded **Boletín Bibliográfico Dominicano** which appeared in 1945. The reemergence of the new **ABD** has included some of the ICNB recommendations. Examples are the inclusion of an introduction, instructions for use including rules used and an analyzed entry, use of AACR2 rules in the description of entries, and the addition of a subject index. (The 1946 volume only had an author index.) Future considerations for further reflecting ICNB recommendations are arranging the bibliography by a classified arrangement rather than by a broad subject approach, and including a classification number as part of the bibliographic information for the entries. If frequency can also be improved, this title would help to identify new publications from and about the Dominican Republic.

Honduras The **Anuario Bibliográfico Hondureño**, an annual which first appeared in 1963, was interrupted from 1972-1979. Since the early 1980's one may feel they are getting a double reflection from a country which had not been covered at all by a current national bibliography in recent years. There are two **ABHs**, one published by the Biblioteca Nacional (BN), which is considered the official current national bibliography, and the second is compiled by Mario Argueta and published by the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras, Sistema Bibliotecario, the first issue covering from 1980, published in 1982.

The BN version is compiled from titles deposited at the national library according to the legal deposit law. Types of publications included in **ABH** are books, pamphlets, official and government publications, university publications, dissertations, textbooks, and unpublished titles-- e.g., mimeographed. Not included within the scope are audio-visual materials, microforms, maps and periodicals. Basic bibliographic information is given but it is not presented in AACR2 format. For the 1981-1983 edition, the arrangement of the bibliography is chronological and then alphabetical by author. ICNB recommendation number 11 suggests that a universal classification scheme is the most helpful, and in future editions when this title appears on a more frequent basis, this suggested arrangement, plus the addition of an index would also be useful features to consider.

The **ABH** published by the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras, although not the official current national bibliography, supplements and, in some ways, is more complete than the BN edition. This title lists titles acquired by the University and also information available from authors, publishers and other libraries. In addition to the kinds of publications covered in the BN edition, it includes periodical listings. Again, the basic bibliographic information given is not presented in AACR2 format, but one of the approaches

to the bibliographic information is by alphabetically arranged broad subjects. There is no index. Mr. Argueta should be commended for his effort which helps fill some of the gaps of an incomplete current national bibliography caused, in some part, by an ineffective legal deposit law.

REGIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES DEVELOPED DURING 1977-1986

In some instances, a cooperative regional effort to produce a bibliography appears to be the solution to aid in achieving better universal bibiliographic control. ICNB recommendation number 22 encourages this cooperation when it is not feasible at present to publish a national bibliography and/or where there are some geographic, linguistic or cultural links. Some smaller countries of the world do not have the present financial support and necessary structure and organization to begin and sustain their own current national bibliographies. In some cases a current regional bibliography is an effort to reflect publishing activities of a particular area. Some countries participating in a regional bibliography may also support a current national bibliography; others do not. To produce a regional bibliography which covers a wider scope and depends upon several nations requires an understanding and agreement on goals, excellent cooperation and effective communication among participating members. Because of the dependence upon so many different bodies and various problems of each, a current regional bibliography is not as timely as a current national bibliography, but regional bibliographies make it possible to capture publishing activities of countries that do not have their own current national bibliography. Two current regional bibliographies which have projected new reflections following ICNB recommendations within the last five years are **Notes Bibliographiques Caraïbes (NBC)** and **South Pacific Bibliography. The CARICOM Bibliography, SEAPRINT, and Assessions List, South Asia,** as well as other assessions lists from the Library of Congress, provide insightful glimpses into some countries not otherwise covered bibliographically in any other way.

Notes Bibliographiques Caraïbes (NBC). NBC, published by the l'Association des Archivistes, Bibliothécaires et Documentalistes francophones de la Caraïbe has recently been revived after a hiatus. This title serves as a newsletter to its members as well as a source of bibliographic information. For an area that has been difficult to capture bibliographically, NBC lists titles published in the French Caribbean Islands or about the islands published elsewhere which are acquired by participating libraries. In the issues examined, publications were from the islands of Dominique, Guadaloupe, Guyane, French West Indies, Haiti, Martinique and St. Barthelemy. Types of publications include books, pamphlets and periodicals. AACR2

format is used, and the entries in Bibliographic Notices, part 2 of NBC, are arranged in UDC subject groups. The periodical supplement is arranged alphabetically by title. There was no index access in issues examined.

South Pacific Bibliography. The South Pacific Bibliography (SPB) began as an annual in 1982, and is published by the University of the South Pacific Library, Pacific Information Centre. It supersedes the Pacific Collection Accessions List. The SPB lists works published in the region as well as works published overseas relating wholly or in part to the South Pacific islands; this scope includes materials on Pacific and indigenous peoples in Australia, Hawaii and New Zealand. Types of publications include books, pamphlets, unpublished monographs, official and government publications, first issues of serials, maps, local language publications, and any other material related to the social, cultural and other aspects of the countries. AACR2 rules are used for cataloguing. The monograph section is organized by the DDC scheme. An author and title index and a subject index supply access to the monograph section. A list of printers and publishers and their addresses is given at the end of the volume. This is a helpful resource for libraries and bibliographers to locate hard -to-find addresses of the region. ICNB recommendations were used in designing SPB. Most notably, changes from its predecessor include the use of indexes, and the organization of the monograph section by the DDC scheme rather than by geographic arrangement. Although it could be argued that SPB could still be considered as a regional assessions list, it reflects many of the characteristics of a regional bibliography and has used ICNB recommendations in redesigning the bibliography.

SEAPRINT. SEAPRINT, an acronym standing for Southeast Asia imprints, is the newest effort in current regional bibliographies. In fact, as far as I have been able to determine, this title is still in formation.

The National Libraries and Documentation Centre-Southeast Asia (NLDC-SEA) at their 1984 meeting in Jakarta, Indonesia discussed the completion of the pilot issue of the SEAPRINT bibliography. The main objective of the project, sponsored by the NLDC-SEA Consortium, was to produce a computerized regional bibliography of selected national imprints from the participating countries of Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Some problems such as multi-script entries, differences in subject indexing and elements within entries are being discussed.

SEAPRINT will be classified by the DDC (19th ed.) with feature headings provided up to the third summary. The entries will be described according to AACR2 format with some modifications. An alphabetical author/title/series index will be provided. As mentioned previously, the approach to the subject index is still

being worked out since participating countries approach subject indexing in different ways. In the interim, the feature headings in the DDC third summary will provide the subject access.

Guidelines for the selected imprints to be included in **SEAPRINT** from each country are "works in any media if they meet the guidelines, works of educational and research value, works reflecting the culture, history and socioeconomic conditions of the country, works which reflect the scientific, technological and industrial advancement of the country."[2] Exclusions would include school textbooks (college or university textbooks may be included) and translations from another language to the national language of the country concerned.

At the sixth meeting of the NLDC-SEA it was decided to proceed with **SEAPRINT**, issuing two numbers a year with a maximum of 500 titles per number.[3] As of May 1986 the author was unable to locate a copy of **SEAPRINT** to examine. Area specialists at the Library of Congress have not seen copies of this title as of April 1987.

CARICOM. The **CARICOM Bibliography** is perhaps one of the most visible of current regional bibliographies. Begun in 1977, this semiannual is published by the CARICOM Community Secretariat, Information and Documentation Section. The **CARICOM Bibliography** lists all material currently published in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) member states: Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts/Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago. Countries not covered by this bibliography are Turks and Caicos, British Virgin Islands, Bermuda, U.S. Virgin Islands and Cayman Islands. Information has been compiled from the national bibliographies of those countries producing one, along with bibliographic information from member states which do not yet produce a national bibliography. Types of publications included are books, pamphlets, first issue and change of title in periodicals, official and government publications, maps and plans, audio-visual materials, annual reports, ephemera, e.g., flashcards. Omitted from the **CARICOM Bibliography** are periodicals (except first issues and new titles), certain government publications—e.g., acts, bills, subsidiary legislation, gazettes and parliamentary debates. Cataloguing rules follow AACR2. The main bibliography section is arranged by the DDC scheme. Access to this section is available by an author/title/series index alphabetically arranged. Changes and additions have been made to more closely reflect the recommendations of ICNB. One addition is the publishers' list with addresses.

Accessions List, South Asia. A repackaging of the accessions lists published by the U.S. Library of Congress has resulted in a consolidation of several accessions lists which form **Accessions List, South Asia (AL,SA).** This title is a merger of **Accessions List, India; Accessions List, Pakistan; Accessions List, Bangladesh; Accessions List, Sri Lanka; Accessions List, Nepal and Accessions List, Afghanistan.** Although this is an accessions list and is not a current regional bibliography, it helps to reflect some countries not otherwise represented by current national bibliographies or current regional bibliographies. An example of such a country is Afghanistan. It also provides a merging of important works emanating from this region and supplements current national bibliographies of the region. In many cases, the **AL,SA** is more timely than the current national bibliographies emanating from individual countries. **AL,SA**, volume 1, was published in 1981, and is compiled by the Library of Congress offices in New Dehli, India and Karachi, Pakistan. **AL,SA** is a record of publications acquired by the U.S. Library of Congress Offices in New Delhi, India and Karachi, Pakistan from the countries of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhután, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

Types of publications included are books, pamphlets, serials, official and government publications, newspapers, atlases and maps, reports, sound recordings, sound cassettes, international government organization publications. AACR2 cataloguing rules are followed. A classification scheme is not used as suggested by ICNB recommendation number 11. Bibliographic entries are arranged by country of publication, then by format- e.g., monographs, serials, and special materials. Monographs are subdivided by language and then alphabetically arranged . New serials are indicated by an asterisk (*). Author/title and subject indexes are included. Although this reflects several recommendations of ICNB, one noteable exception is that all entries are printed in Roman script regardless of the original script.

CONCLUSION

Improvements in current national bibliographies during this ten year period, in part, reflect the efforts of some countries striving to incorporate the recommendations of the ICNB, and so stated in prefatory material at the time of change. Change was seen in the format presentation of the bibliographic elements of current national bibliographies such as in Sierra Leone using ISBD since 1978, and in the arrangement of titles--e.g., universal accepted classification arrangement rather than an alphabetic listing or general broad categories. Examples are the **Philippine National Bibliography** by DDC rather than alphabetical, Senegal using

UDC beginning in 1980 rather than by chronology, Sierra Leone by classified arrangement rather than alphabetical since the 1977/78 volume and the Federal Republic of Germany using UDC since 1982. Improved index accessibility was seen in countries such as Qatar. Some countries such as Vietnam and Zaire still need to add an index. The prefa[illegible] material, which includes the scope and coverage was added by many countries such as Sierra Leone in 1977/78 volume, and Uruguay; there are still many that need to reflect this recommendation in their current national bibliography. This addition would make the current national bibiographies for the countries of Yugoslavia, Zaïre, Mexico, Egypt, France and the People's Republic of China much easier to use properly.

Recommendations 5 and 6, under the selection of materials for the national bibliography, are not as developed or followed by countries as they should be. Specifically, countries could easily use an asterisk (*) to identify publications clearly not part of the national imprint if these publications are part of the scope of the current national bibliography such as is done in the **Jamaican National Bibliography, National Bibliography of Barbados**, and **National Bibliography of Botswana**. Many countries do not have an accurate representation of materials in all languages and /or scripts that are produced within a country. The **British National Bibliography** is a title I would expect to be more diverse than I found it to be in a close examination. On the other hand, Singapore has done a remarkable job including the four main languages of English, Malay, Chinese and Tamil in one subject sequence. Tanzania also is a good example including Swahili, English, French, German, Gujarati and several venaculars. India decided to Romanize the different scripts so that authors and titles of books in all Indian languages could be presented in one sequence. Although this does not follow ICNB number 6, it seems to work well for India.

Problems in terms of timely publication and distribution continue to plague some countries, particularly the Latin American countries, but other areas as well such as Zambia, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Ghana, Malaysia, Libya, Jamaica and the Ivory Coast. Delays hamper the current national bibliography from being used as a collection development tool and acquisitions source. Ineffective legal deposit laws such as those of Ghana and Malawi, Zambia and the Ivory Coast cause gaps in the accurate recording of publishing activities in the current national bibliography. A few countries such as Indonesia, the U.S. and The Netherlands still have no legal deposit law. Many countries are struggling with famine, internal political unrest, or inadequate funds for projects other than those essential to survive. When these problems are in the forefront, current national bibliographies are, understandably, low on the government's priority list.

New current national bibliographies have been given birth in all directions -- Kenya, Syria, Bermuda, Malta, to name a few. All have taken the ICNB recommendations seriously. New regional current bibliographies have also incorporated the recommendations in their presentation and inclusion of material.

In some cases the current national bibliographies were already following the common sense recommendations espoused by the Paris conference, including more than the suggested minimum level of monographs and first issues and changes of periodicals. For those countries, the ICNB recommendations were an affirmation of principles already practiced. For other countries, the ICNB recommendations provided the framework needed to make positive change and progress.

The Paris conference recommendations provided a positive and important pattern for countries, so that, singularly and together, they are able to continue to strive toward the goal of universal bibliographic control (u.b.c.) through the universal availability of its publications (u.a.p.). Only when there is effective national bibliographic control, of which the current national bibliographies are a key element, are there enough links to establish an effective u.b.c. network.

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[1] Sir John Yocklunn, "The National Library of Papua New Guinea and the International Resource Sharing," **International Library Review** 12 (Oct. 1980):363.

[2] Edward Lim Huck Lee, "SEAPRINT: A Computerized Regional Bibliography Project." In CONSUL VII. **The Library in the Information Revolution.** p. 254.

[3] CONSUL VII, "NLDC-SEA Consortium Meets in Jakarta." Newsletter 1 (no.1 Dec. 1984): 5

APPENDIX

International Congress on National Bibliographies
Unesco
September 1977

Recommendations[1]

The International Congress on National Bibliographies, held at Unesco from 12 to 15 September 1977,

Endorsing the concept of Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC) as a long-term programme for the development of a world-wide system for the control and exchange of bibliographic information,

Emphasizing the need to strengthen national bibliographic control as a prerequisite for universal bibliographic control,

Recognizing the importance of the national bibliography as a major instrument in ensuring national bibliographic control,

Makes the following recommendations:

Legal deposit

1. Member States should examine existing deposit legislation and consider their provisions in relation to present and future requirements in order to develop and maintain national bibliographic control; and, where necessary, existing legislation should be revised;
2. Member States currently without legal deposit should examine the possibilities of its introduction as a means of strengthening national bibliographic control;
3. New deposit laws, or regulations pursuant to such laws, should state the objective of legal deposit in relation to the national bibliography; should ensure that the deposit of copies is relevant to the requirements of the national library system; should be comprehensive in terminology and wording to include existing types of materials with information content and others which may be developed; and should include measures for enforcement of the laws;
4. Unesco should draft model legislation which would serve as a basis for Member States in attaining national bibliographic control, and which would take into account the relationship between copyright and legal deposit;

The selection of materials for the national bibliography

5. National bibliographies, as a minimum, should include the records for monographs and first issues and title changes of serials, including official publications, of the national imprint; and other categories of materials should be included as rapidly as possible to meet the requirements of the national library community and the resources of the national bibliographic agency. When national bibliographic agencies for linguistic, cultural or other reasons include records for publications clearly not part of the national imprint, such records should be identified as not belonging to the national imprint;
6. The national bibliography should include records for materials in all the languages and/or scripts in which publications are produced within a country; and wherever possible these records should be in the languages and/or scripts in which the publications originally appeared;
7. Further study should be undertaken to define additional categories of materials and to suggest priorities for their inclusion in the national bibliography;

The presentation and frequency of the printed national bibliography

8. The printed national bibliography should appear as a minimum quarterly with at least annual cumulations;
9. Each printed issue should conform to the following: use of an international paper size (recommended A4); clear and unambiguous layout and typography of cover and/or title page to include: title of the bibliography ; the period which the issue covers; ; place of publication; name of publisher; date of publication; ISSN in top right-hand corner; verso of title page to include: copyright information; cataloguing-in-publication entry; details of availability, price, details of printing; introduction (in each quarterly issue at least); main body of text; indices (cumulated annually) covering complementary arrangements to that of main text;
10. In the introduction should be included details stating: the basis for the records, for example, records made from copies deposited in the national library in accordance with legal deposit stipulations; coverage, including exceptions; frequency; arrangement; bibliographic and cataloguing tools used; list of special terms used, with definitions and abbreviations; outline of classified arrangement (if used); outline of transliteration schemes (if used); description of filing system;
11. The current issues of the printed national bibliography should be arranged in a classified order in accordance with a stated internationally-used classification scheme and the arrangement of cumulations should be decided at the discretion of the national bibliographic agency;

Catalogue cards

12. A study should be undertaken of the extent of production of catalogue cards by national bibliographic agencies and their use internationally; and an examination should be made of the desirability of establishing an international standard for the physical form of the card;

Contents of the bibliographic record